## Washington Sentinel.

SUBSTITUTE PROPOSED BY JUDGE CIARY BILL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre sentatives of the United States of America in Con gress assembled. That, until otherwise provided, the judicial districts, and the times and places for holding the district courts of the United States, shall be the same as now provided by law; and the said district courts respectively shall, in addition to their jurisdiction under existing laws, have, and are hereby invested with, all the jurisdiction and powers now exercised by the present circuit courts of the United States; and that all actions, what nature or kind soever, depending or existing in the present circuit courts of the Uni ed States, except as hereinsfer provided, shall be, and hereby are, transferred and continued over to the reby are, transferred and continued over to the respective district courts as provided in this act, in which such actions, suits, process, or other proceedings ought, by law, to have been originally instituted, had this act been in force at the time of the inception of any such action, suits, or other proceedings; and no process issued, or proceedings pending in any or either of the said courts, shall be avoided or impaired by any change of organization made by this act, but all process, bail bonds, or recognizances, returnable at the next term of any or either of the said courts as now by law established, shall be returnable and returned to the terms of the said district courts respectively, next held according to this act, in the same manner as if so made returnable on the face thereof, and shall have full effect accordingly, and all continuances may be made to conform to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be; and are hereby, constituted within the tive district courts as provided in this act, in

shall be, and are hereby, constituted within the limits of the United States nine judicial circuits

as ionows:

1. The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont, shall constitute the first circuit;
2. The States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvenia shall constitute the second circuit
3. The States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia

4. The States of South Carolina, Georgia, Ala-

circuit;
5. The States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkan

sas, and Texas, shall constitute the fifth circuit;
6. The States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, shall constitute the sixth circuit;
7. The States of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and the Territory of Minnesota, shall constitute the seventh circuit;

8. The State of Missouri, and the Territories of New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, shall con-

stitute the eighth circuit;

9. The State of California, and the Territories of Oregon, Washington, and Utah, shall constitute the ninth circuit.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That there

Sgc. 3. And be it further enacted. That there shall be held in each of said circuits, once every year, a court of appeals, to be composed of one of the justices of the Supreme Court and of all the district judges in the respective circuits, and also of the chief justice of each Territory in all cases where any Territory or Territories shall be included within the circuit. A majority of said justices and within the circuit. A majority of said justices and judges in their respective circuits shall constitute a quorum for holding said courts, in which the justice of the Supreme Court of the United States shall preside, and in case of his ab-ence, the oldest district judge in commission present shall preside;, in the event there shall not be a quorum present on the day appointed by law for the opening of the court the judges present shall be authorized to adjourn the court from day to day until a quorum shall appear, and if there shall be no quorum within—days from the first day of the term, they may adjourn the court until the next regular term, or until such day as they shall designate by an order upon the record; and in each case all causes shall be continued, and pleas and precess stand over without prejudice to parties.

SEC 4. And be it further enacted, That appeals and writs of error shall lie from each district court

SEC 4. And be it further enacted, That appeals and writs of error shall lie from each district court to the said court of appeals of their respective circuits, and also from the supreme court of any Territory to the said court of appeals, in all cases where a Territory shall be included within such circuit, in the same manner that appeals and writs of error now lie from the circuit courts to the Supreme Court of the United States; and the said court of appeals shall have power to hear and determine all writs of error and appeals that may be prosecuted from the district courts, in cases where appeals and writs of error now lie from the district courts to the circuit courts, and also in all cases where appeals and writs of error now lie from the supreme courts of Territories to the Supreme Court of the United States; and said appeals and writs of error shall be brought up and prosecuted in the said court of appeals, in the same prosecuted in the said court of appeals, in the same manner and according to the same laws and regulations that now govern the circuit and district courts of the United States; and all appeals and writs of error now peading in the circuit courts shall be transferred to and prosecuted in the said courts of appeal, without prejudice to the parties, and in the same manner as if such appeals and writs of error had been taken subsequent to the period when this act shall take effect. The said courts of appeal shall have the same power and jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals and writs of error coming before them under the provisions of this act that the Supreme Court of the United States has to decide cases within its jurisdiction; and the same writs, process, modes

of the United States has to decide cases within its jurisdiction; and the same writs, process, modes of proceeding, and rules, tha govern the Supreme Court, so far as they may be applicable, shall be in force and use in the said courts of appeal.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Supreme Court, on or before the first day of January of each year, to assign to the several circuits the justice of the Supreme Court who is to preside in the court of appeals in such circuit, and in the performance of this duty it shall be so arranged, unless there are special reasons for making an exception to the general rule, that each of the justices of the Supreme Court shall in turn preside in the court of appeals for each circuit in the order of the number of the circuits, to the end that each of the justices of the Supreme Court shall preside in the court of appeals for each circuit in the order of the number of the circuits, to the end that each of the justices of the Supreme Court shall preside in the court of appeals for each of the circuits once in nine years, and that, in no event, shall any of the said justices preside in the same circuit two terms in succession.

SEC. 6. And best further enocted. That the terms of the court of appeals shall be held annually in

the several circuits, as follows:	
1. In the first circuit at	on the
day of;	
2. In the second circuit at -	on the -
day of;	SERVICE THE PARTY
3. In the third circuit at -	on the
day of:	
4. In the fourth circuit at	-on the
day of;	
5. In the fifth circuit at	on the -
day of;	
6. In the sixth circuit at	-on the
day of;	
7. In the seventh circuit at -	on the -
day of;	
8. In the eighth circuit at	-on the
day of;	
A La the ninth sizemit at	on the

SEC. 6 And be it further engeted, That the said Szc. 6 And be it further enacted, That the said courts of appears shall have power to issue writs not specially provided by statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their jurisdiction, and agreeably to the principles of law and usages of courts; and said courts respectively may, from time to time, adopt rules for the government of their own proceedings in cases before them, and also for bringing up appeals and writs of error from the district courts and the supreme courts of the Territories, which are not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or the rules of the Supreme Courts.

Supreme Courts.
SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That in all criminal cases now pending, or which may here-after be depending in the district courts, the judge who tries the cause, after trial and conviction, may suspend sentence of the defendant, if in his judgment any material difficult and doubtful ques judgment any material difficult and doubtful ques-tion of law has arisen in the course of the trial, and he may certify the same to the court of app-als within his circuit, which shall hear and de-termine the same as soon as may be, giving the question certified preterence of civil causes; and which decision of the court of appeals shall be certified by the clark thereof to the inferior court where the cause is pending, and to which de-cision the inferior court shall be bound to con-form. But the court of appeals shall not be auform. But the court of appeals shall not be authorized to entertain questions of law certified to them in any civil suit or proceeding; nor shall the Supreme Court of the United States entertain any question certified to it by the court of appeals; nor shall the Supreme Court entertain juri-diction in any case of an appeal or writ of error where the decree or judgment in the court of appeals was entered pro forma for the purpose of bringing up the case for revision; nor shall a court of appeals send up any case, but leave the party who supposes himself to be aggrieved to bring it up after a final decision, in the ordinary mode.

the final judgment and decree of the court of appeals writs of error and appeal may be brought to the Supreme Court of the United States in all

peals writs of error and appeal may be brought to the Supreme Court of the United States in all civil cases where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of dollars besides costs; and in suits involving the infringement of patents a writ of error or appeal may be allowed by said court of appeals to the Supreme Court, regardless of the amount in controversy, if said court of appeals shall deem it reasonable to allow such appeal or writ of error. And from the final judgment of said court of appeals, in any civil action brought by the United States for the enforcement of the revenue laws of the United States, or for the collection of duties due, or alleged to be due, on merchandize imported therein, a writ of error may be prosecuted by either party to the Supreme Court, without regard to the sum or value in controversy. And when a question is presented in a case where the statue of a State is assumed to have violated the Constitution of the United States, or an act of Congress, and the decision of the question of the constitution of the United States, or an act of Congress, and the decision of the question of the constitution of the United States, or an act of Congress, and the decision of the question of the constitution of the United States, or an act of Congress, and the decision of the question of the constitution of the United States, or an act of Congress, and the decision of the constitution of the United States or an act of Congress, and the decision of the constitution of the United States or an act of Congress, and the decision of the constitution of the circumstant of the constitution of the United States or an act of Congress, and the decision of the constitution of the United States or an act of Congress, and the decision of the constitution of the circumstant of the constitution of the United States or an act of Congress, and the decision of the constitution of the consti assumed to have violated the Constitution of the United States, or an act of Congress, and the decision of the question one way might conclude the controversy, such cause may be brought up to the Supreme Court from the court of appeals, if the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of two thousand dollars.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Supreme Court shall have the same powers and jurisdiction over the judgments, decrees, and proceedings of said courts of appeal that it now possesses over the judgments, decrees, and proceed-

sesses over the judgments, decrees, and proceedings of the circuit courts. And said Supreme Court shall be governed by the same practice, and process, and modes of proceedings, now in use in bringing up appeals and writs of error from the make and publish, from time to time, rules for the government of the proceedings in the courts of appeal, and also for the regulation of writs of error, and appeals therefrom to the Supreme Court.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That writs of error, and appeals from the district and circuit courts to said court of appeals, may be prosecuted at any time within two years from and after ren-dering said judgment or decree: *Provided*, That the day of rendering the judgment or decree shall be deemed to have been the last day of the regu-lar term at which such judgment or decree was rendered, and which last day shall not be considered in the computation of time. And in cases of judgments and decrees heretofore rendered by a district court, from which a writ of error or appeal would lie to the circuit court, an appeal or writ of error may be brought to the court of appeals within two years from the passing of this act, and not afterwards: Provided, That if the party who prosecutes an appeal or writ of error on a judgment or decree hereafter rendered shall, at the time of rendering said judgment or decree, have been an infant under twenty-one years of age, or a femme covert, or non compos mentis, or imprisoned, in such cases the writ of error or imprisoned, in such cases the writ of error or appeal may be prosecuted at any time within two years after the disability is removed. And in cases where appeals or writs of error are prosecuted from judgments or decrees now existing in the district courts, if the party prosecuting the appeal or writ of error is, at the time of passing this act, a femme covert, infant, non composments, or imprisoned, then said writ of error cranneal may be prosecuted at any time within two

mentis, or imprisoned, then said writ of error cr appeal may be prosecuted at any time within two years after the disability is removed.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted. That in all cases where judgments and decrees have here-tofore been rendered in circuit courts, or district courts exercising the powers of a circuit court, and which cases are of a character to be brought up, writs of error and appeals may be prosecuted to the Supreme Court as heretofore, nor shall this

act apply to such judgments or decrees.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each court of appeals to appoint its own clerk, who shall give bond with two or more securities for the faithful performance of his duties in the manner and amount that the clerks of the circuit courts now do, and a like oath shall be taken, the title of the court only being changed.
And said clerks shall be governed in the performance of their duties by the same practice that now governs the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the Supreme Court to prescribe by rules the fees that said clerks shall respectively receive; and until such rules are made and published, said clerks such rules are made and published, said clerks shall receive the same fees and compensation that is now received by the clerk of the Supreme Court, and it shall be his duty to furnish said clerks of the court of appeal with a printed fee bill for their government, for which service the Supreme Court shall allow their clerk reasonable

SEC. 13. And be at further enacted, That all write sand process, issued by authority of the court of appeals, shall bear test in the name of the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and be governed by the practice and regulations now in force and use, applicable to process, by which writs of error and appeals have heretofore been brought from the circuit courts to the Supreme Court, but final process shall issue from the court below, rendering the judgment or decree, to which a mandate preme Court. And in cases taken to the Supreme Court from the court of appeals, the Supreme Court may, at its discretion, direct its mandate to the courts of appeal, or to the district courts where the cause originated, for the purpose of execution

or further proceedings therein.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the attorney for the United States of the district where a court of appeals is held, to attend to the causes and interests of the United States in said courts, and to regularly attend the same from day to day, for which service he shall receive the same fees that are allowed in the Supreme Court for similar services, and also ten dol-lars each day for his attendance on the court. And it shall be the duty of the marshal of the district where a court of appeals is held to attend the same and provide therefor, as he now attends and provides for the circuit courts held in his district, and said marshal and his deputies and attendants shall receive the same compensation and allow-ance that is allowed for similar services in the cir-cuit court of said district. And the officers of the

ance that is allowed for similar services in the circuit court of said district. And the officers of the court of appeals shall be governed by the same laws and modes of proceeding which govern the officers of the circuit and district courts in cases where fees and compensation are demanded from the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of bringing up causes from the district courts to the courts of appeal, and from the latter to the Supreme Court, the judges of the Supreme Court shall have power generally to allow writs of error and appeals from the courts of appeals to the district courts, and from the Supreme Court to the court of appeals under the same regulations that have heretofore governed said judges, allowing writs of error from the Supreme Court to the circuit court; and the district judges within their respective districts shall have the powers aforesaid in like manner, and to the same extent that the supreme judges have it: Provided, That appeals may be taken in open court in cases where an appeal will lie; but in such cases a regular citation, signed by a presiding judge, shall be served and returned to the appellate court.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That as compensation to the district judges, and to the judges of the Supreme Court, for holding said courts of

pensation to the district judges, and to the judges of the Supreme Court, for holding said courts of appeal, they shall respectively receive the same per diem allowance, and the same mileage for travel to and from said courts, that is now paid to members of Congress for their attendance on the Congress of the United States, provided that no judge shall receive mileage for attending said court more than once in each year; nor shall per diem compensation be allowed for attendance ex-cept when the court is actually engaged in the business of the term; nor shall allowance be made for mileage or attendance if the judge is absent from the term of the court, for any reason what-

ever. Sec. 17. Andbe it further enacted, That if a dangerous disease shall prevail at the place of hold-ing any court of appeal at the time when a term commences, a majority of the judges of said court may, by an order to the clerk thereof, postpone the term to a future time fixed by the order, which the term to a future time fixed by the order, which the clerk shall publish in one or more newspapers, so as to make the adjournment over generally known. And when it shall so happen that no marshal shall attend a court of appeals or a district court, by himself or his deputy, because of a vacancy, or for any other cause, the court shall have power to appoint a special officer for the time being to perform such duties appertaining to the marshals office, as the court may prescribe by one or more orders of record, and such officers shall act in obedience to the court's orders until a marshal duly qualified shall attend in court. And said special officer shall be entitled to the same fees said special officer shall be entitled to the same fees and compensation for the services he may per-form that the marshal would have received had he

or parts of laws, contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

MORNING GOWNS,-A large and fine wall & STEPHENS, Pa. av., next door to Iron Hall.

TISITING CARDS Printed at Short Notice, and Plates beautifully engraved y style. W. C. ZANTZINGER, Adjoining Kirkwood House SEC. S. And be if further enacted, That from

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## Foreign Intelligence.

DETAILS BY THE BALTIC. Mortality amongst the Troops-Speech

Louis Napoleon-Opinions of the Press Thereon-Russia, Polish, Italian and Spanish Affairs.

tions at Sebastopol. We collect, in date, the few events that have ranspired since last accounts:

December 5th and 6th .-- According to Balakiava letters of the 7th, the sortie made during the night of the 5th was of no great importance. The new French and English batteries are all but completed, as also the works around the bay of Kamiesch. The bulk of the Russian army is reported at Bakshiserai, but there are powerful bodies of troops en echelon, between that place and Inkermann.

About midnight of the 6th, a movement was observed among the Russians in the valley of Balaklava, and lights were seen moving in the redoubts which they—the Russians—have held since the affair of the 25th of October. It was supposed they had received reinforcements and were about to attack. The allies turned out and awaited the attack, but, after a time, the noise of wheels and the tramp of men ceased, and the alarm was over. Towards morning flames broke out from the redoubts, and it was discovered that the Russians had retired. The French cavalry pushed forward, and found only wooden guns in the embrasures, the Russians having succeeded in carrying away all their artillery, to the number of 85 pieces. The immediate reason of this retreat is not known.

December 7 .- The fire to-day was not heavy, nor well sustained on either side, but there were severe skirmishes between the French and English riflemen and the Russian carbineers At three o'clock, three battalions of French chasseurs, with nine guns, proceeded from the heights and made a reconnoissance in force along the valley of Balaklava up to the Turk-ish redoubt. They found that the Russians were still in possession of part of the valley—three battalions of their infantry being visible

in the gorge of the Tchernaya.

December 8.—Frost during the night was severe, and it having hardened the roads, some of the allies' heavy guns were brought to the

December 11 .- A dispatch of this date states that to-day the Russians attacked the French outposts, and gained possession of three mor-tars, but were repulsed with the loss of fifty

Other dispatches, via Marseilles, state that in a sortie (the date is assigned to the 12th) the Russians lost seven hundred men—but whether the two accounts refer to the same transaction

it is impossible to say.

Admiral Hamelin, writing on the 12th, says: "For the last two days the place has kept up a tolerable brisk fire. The enemy has made two rigorous sorties against our lines, and those of the English. As soon as he reached the parapet, he was received by a well sustained fire of musketry, and repulsed at the point of the bay-onet, after an obstinate struggle."

en reconnoitered in force, and a skirmish occurred near the ruins of Inkermann. We have no details. December 16 .- Menschikoff reports that no-

December 15 .- To-day General Osten-Sack-

thing particular occurred this day. Unfavorable weather hindered the progress of the works, and the fire was feeble, especially from the English batteries. December 18.—The Paris Moniteur publishes

"satisfactory" accounts to this date. Reinforcements continue to arrive. Turkish troops were beginning to arrive from Varna.

December 20.—The latest dates are from Menschikoff, who reports that to the 20th there was no change in the aspect of affairs.

The Russian and Allied Fleets-Sortje from Sebastopol.

On the 6th of December two Russian steam ers, the Vladimir and Bessarabia, towing six gun boats, came out of the harbor of Sebastopol. One of these steamers, unheeding the French frigate Megere, which was cruising hall issue according to the practice of the Su- near, went close in shore to Strelitzka Bay, and commenced firing on a French steamer and bomb ketch, which were there. On observing this, the French steam frigates Valor-ous and Terrible went to their relief, on which the Russians retired under shelter of the batte-

ries This sortie has proved that there is a passage left for egress between the sunken ships, although only wide enough for one ship to pass at a time. The Russian fleet could, however, form in safety under cover of the batteries. A Russian announcement says that this sortie of the steamer was a mere recon-noissance. The allied fleets, excepting the cruisers, are now moored outside of the double bay of Chersonnesus, where the anchorage is better than at Katcha.

Disease and Death.

The number of deaths in the British army now in front of Sebastopol must be at least sixty daily, not including the sick and wounded

The French ambulances took the whole of the sick of the army to Balaklava on the 11th. They number upwards of one thousand one hundred men. Their mode of conveyance was by mules. They have ambulance wagons, but these vehicles do not suit the present state of the roads. The sick, after arriving at Bala-klava, have frequently to wait for hours before they are taken on board ship, or into the hospital. The Turkish troops are actually em-ployed at Balaklava in nothing else than bury-

ing the dead.

The governments of England and France have notified the Swedish government that they intend to withdraw the permission which they gave, this year, for trade to be carried on between Finmark and the Russian harbors in the White Sea, during the blockade of the said ports; and that the armed force of the allies, when it next appears in those seas, will have orders to put a stop to all commercial inter-course. This announcement was officially made known at Christina on December 9th.

A PEEP INTO SEBASTOPOL.

The correspondent of the Morning Herald, writing from the camp, on the 7th, thus describes the appearance of the town of Sebastopol, and the condition of the Russian defences, as viewed from the ovens:

Sebastopol is not in ruins, and what is more

important still, the defences are four times stronger and more vigorous than the first day we opened fire. I know this statement may make my letters unpopular with a certain set, who will see nothing but victories and causes for gratulation in all we do; but nevertheless, it is only the truth, and I am confident that time will vindicate my assertions even in the

eyes of the public.

To satisfy myself on this point beyond all possibility of doubt, I yesterday determined to visit the "ovens," our most advanced picquet post, within 200 yards of the Russian batteries, and close overlooking the town and harbor. It is perfectly easy to approach this place now, for a covered way has been constructed to it, and both sides have, comparatively speaking,

ceased firing for some time.

The real damage inflicted on the town performed the same service.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted. That all laws by the dockyard laborers, and the Turkish parts of the town, outside the walls, are nearly lestroyed—that is, is laid almost level with the earth. This quarter appears to be the only dirty and wretched part of Sebastopol—something of the same kind as our Rat-cliff highway.

> One large barrack inside the walls, against which our fire, as against a government building, has been particularly directed, is riddled in every part, and most of its roof destroyed.
>
> The imperial nousehold and others, who had received invitations. At a quarter to tween France and Hati, dated 1st October last, for reimbursement of the Haytien loan of 1852, came the corps diplomatique. At five minutes
>
> A madman fired a pistol at General Rostolan

The same is the case with about sixty or seven- to 1 o'clock the master of ceremonies and in the street at Marseilles. The ball missed ty of the houses nearest to the walls, but be-yond this nothing has been done. Had any of the principle mansions more to the centre of the town been injured, it would be easily seen, as most of them are detached, and all are white as snow, and instantly show shot mark. The splendid structure which we call the "Parthe "-the Government House-and, indeed, 19-20ths of the build ngs, show no trace of in-

The streets which I could see, and which, of course, were those nearest to our batteries, were all in a most enviable state of cleanlines and good order. For these were numerous bodies of troops lounging about unconcernedly, with their muskets piled upon the pathways. Many civilians passed constantly to and fro, and now and then an ammunition wagon; but I saw no trace of either women or children, or other vehicles of the ordinary description.

Of the earthworks round Sebastopol, it is

more difficult to speak with accuracy. So numerous are these decenses that of them it is quite impossible to gain at once a near and extensive view. As far as I can judge, from traversing nearly two-thirds of the allied lines, the enemies batteries appeared generally in good working order.

The whole of the enemy's batteries are now protected by a deep ditch in front, with regular abbattis and rows of stockades and chevaux de frise. From this fact alone it is evident that they are guarding against, and, therefore, fear an assault. But it is principally of the north

side that I wish to speak.

The tremendous extent of the new redoubts and batteries which I saw thrown up all around the city, did, indeed, astonish me. Every space from the circular earthwork and Martello tower, (the latter now a mere pile of rubbish,) round to the sea near Cape Constantine, is one long line of redoubts and batteries. Malta, Gibralta, or the lines of Chatham—all in one -would be far more vulnerable than these formidable entrenchments, covered with infan-try, pits, and deep ditches in front, and protectby scarped banks, stockades and masses o cannon. I have seen many of what are called first class fortresses, but the present aspect of

first class fortresses, but the present aspect of Sebastopol might vie with any.

On our extreme left, the French push the enemy closely. They have not lately advanced their works, but their third parallel is still within 200 yards of the Russian batteries, and only 400 or 500 from the houses outside the walls. The part of the town opposed to the French is certainly more injured than on our side, of course, because of their being nearer, their guns have longer range. The mud fort which at the commencement of the seige, mounted nearly forty guns, is now almost un-tenantable, and rarely fires. The Quarantine Fort, of stone is nearly ruined, and is certain to be completely destroyed the instant we re-sume our fire; but the flag-staff earthwork, which did the French so much injury, is still, regret to say, almost as strong as ever. However, with regard to this latter opponent, our allies speak most confidently of being able to dispose of it when they wish. On this point I shall only say that I think their conjectures are well founded.

RUSSIAN ITEMS.

The Czar's two sons passed Perekop on the 9th, returning to St. Petersburg.

General Murawieff is appointed to the command of the Caucasian army, with all the powers previously enjoyed by Prince Woronzoff. General Osten Sacken is removed from the command of the third to the fourth corps,

vice Dannenberg, disgraced.

The exportation of sheepskins, provisions, rope, sailcloth, linen, and live cattle is prohibited from the Russian ports of the Danube, Black Sea, and Sea of Azof. Odessa letters state that some anxiety existed there from the hints of the London press respecting an intended bombardment of the

place; but on the spot there was no appearance of any hostile demonstration.

It is not generally known that the chief engineer officer who conducts the defense of Sebastopol is General Destrem, a Frenchman.

Destrem was presented to the service of the Destrem was presented to the service of the Emperor Alexander by Napoleon I. at the

not only an accomplished engineer, but a poet of considerable talent. He has translated into French verse the fables of Kriloft, called, "The The Journal of St. Petersburg contains an order relative to the forwarding of gifts to the wounded in the Crimea. Officers are appointed to visit the wounded of the fleet, to administer

relief in money and comforts, to take their instructions respecting the care of their families, to take charge of their letters, and otherwise to administer aid. Sixty Sisters of Charity have been sent as nurses. Eight English steamers have been taking soundings off Etchakoff; hence it is surmised

that the allies will make an attack on Kinburn, preparatory to an attack on Perekop.

A ukase, dated Decembr 13, orders a levy of

10 men in every 1,000, throughout the eastern half of the Empire, to commence on the 15th February and be completed by the 15th of March. Jews are not exempt. ENGLAND.

Captain J. T. Peat, late of the Austrian packet ship Golden Era, has been tried at Liverpool for neglect of duty, and is sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. There is a man named Fletcher one hundred and eight years of age now living near London. He was a soldier during twenty-eight years of his earlier life, and fought against the

nited States in the first American war. United States in the first American war.

The English Chancellor of the Exchequer has notified that the further reduction of the tea duty, under D'Israeli's bill, will be postponed for the present on account of the war.

This created no change in the London tea

market.

Referring to the fact that the bullion of the Bank had increased £23,455, the London

Morning Herald says:

"A small increase, it is true; but in the presence of a constant drain of bullion for the Continest, and the expectation that a considerable efflux will take place to the United States, any increase in that head is, of course, a matter of

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Speech—Comments of the Press thereon—Its Effect on the Funds—Great War Loan of Five Hundred Million Francs— The British Vote of Thanks to the French

Army.
On Tuesday, the 26th of December, the Emperor Napoleon III. opened in person, in the Salte des Mareschaux, at the Palace of the Tuilleriss, the legislative session of 1855. The throne was placed at the end of the room, elevated on a dais, in the bay of the window which looks into the garden. On the right of the throne was placed a chair for Prince Jerome Bonaparte, and on the left another for Prince Napoleon, absent in the Crimea.

On the right and left of the two chairs were

seats for the recognized Princes of the Bona-parte family, and near them others for the great officers of the crown, the cardinals, marshes, admirals, ministers, grand crosses of the legion of honor, the president, vice presi-dent, and members of the Council of State. dent, and members of the Council of State. The diplomatic corps occupied a position to the right of the Emperor; the members of the Senate were in front of the throne to the right, and the members of the Corps Legislatiff to the left; deputations from the judicial body, the Catholic and non-Catholic clergy, and the superior commandant of the National Guard and Staff. A number of generals and colonels of the Imperial Guard and the army of Paris were

The walls are here and there marked with shot, also present.

The gallery above and in front of the throne The gallery above and in front of the throne we reserved for the Empress, the Princesses, the ladies of the Imperial household and others,

nounced the Empress. A saive of ter guns announced her arrival, and attended by the Princess Matilde, and a bevy of ladies. Eugenie entered and took her place in front of the throne. Immediately thereafter the Emperor, attended by a brilliant cortege, entered the hall and took his seat on the throne. Prince Jerome Napoleon seated himself on the right. Prince Lucien Louis, and Prince Lucien Murat on the left. An usher proclaimed, "Gentlemen, be seated"—after which Napoleon propulated the following. nounced the following:

"Gentlemen, Senators and Deputies: Since our last meeting, great events have happened.
The appeal which I made to the country to
cover the expenses of the war was so well re
sponded to that the result even surpassed our hopes. Our arms have been victorious in the Baltic and in the Black Sea. Two great battles have shed lustre on our flag. Striking testimony has proved the intimacy of our relations with England. The British Parliament has voted thanks to our generals and soldiers. A great empire, reinvigorated by the anvalrous spirit of its sovereign, has separated itself from the power which for forty years has menaced the independence of Europe.

"The Emperor of Austria has concluded a

treaty, defensive at present, soon, perhaps, of-fensive, which unites his cause to that of France and England. Thus, gentlemen, the longer the war continues the more numerous becomes the number of our allies, and the closer are drawn the bonds already formed. What firmer bonds can there, in fact, be, than those bearing the names of victories belonging to the two armies, and recalling a common glory?—than the same anxieties and the same hopes agitating the two countries?—than the same views and the same intentions animating the two governments in every corner of the

"Thus the alliance with England is not the result of a passing interest and of a policy of circumstances; it is the union of two powerful nations, associated together for the triumph of a cause in which, for more than a century, their greatness, the interest of civilization, and, at he same time, the liberty of Europe have been

engaged.
"Unite, then, with me on this solemn occasion, to thank here, in the name of France, the British Parliament, for its cordial and warm demonstration, and the English army and its worthy commander, for their valiant co-ope-

"Next year, if peace should not have been re-established, I hope that I shall have to ren-der similar thanks to Germany, the union and prosperity of which we desire. I am happy to pay a just tribute of praise to the army and fleet, which, by their devotion and discipline, have worthily responded to my expectations, in France as in Algeria, in the North as in the

"Up to the present moment the army of the East has had to suffer, and has overcome everything—disease, fire, tempest, and privations—a citadel incessantly reprovisioned, defended by a formidable artillery by land and sea—two hostile armies, superior in numbers. Nothing could weaken its courage or impede its impetnosity. Every man has nobly done his duty, from the marshal who bid death wait till victory had crowned him, down to the privates and sailors, whose last cry in expiring was a prayer "Up to the present moment the army of the sailors, whose last cry in expiring was a prayer for France—an exclamation for the elect of the

country. "Let us, then, declare together that the army and the fleet have well deserved of their country. War, it is true, entails cruel sacrifices yet everything commands me to push it on with vigor; and with that object in view, I

count upon your assistance.

"The land army consists at present of 581,000 soldiers and 113,000 horses; the navy

581,000 soldiers and 113,000 horses; the navy of 62,000 sailors, on board ship.

"It is indispensable to keep up this effective force. To fill up the vacancies caused by annual liberations and war, I shall request from you, as I did last year, a levy of 140,000 men, and a bill will be introduced to ameliorate (without increasing the expenses of the treasury) the condition of the soldiers who will re by increasing the number of old soldiers in the army, and by diminishing the oppression of conscription. This bill will, I hope, soon have your approbation.

"I shall ask your authority to conclude a

new national loan. Doubtless such a measure will increase the national debt, but let it not be forgotten that, by my conversion of the Rente the interest of that debt has been reduced twen the interest of that debt has been reduced twen-ty-one millions and a half. My efforts have been directed to place the expenses on a foot-ing with the receipts, and the ordinary Budget will be presented to you balanced. The re-sources of the loan alone will suffice for the ex-

penses of the war.

"You will see with pleasure that our revenues have not diminished. Commercial activity is maintained—all the great works of public utility are continued—and Providence has deigned to grant us a harvest which will satisfy

all our wants. Government, nevertheless, does not shut

"Government, nevertheless, does not shut its eyes to the distress occasioned by the high price of provisions, and has taken every measure in its power to provide against this distress and to relieve it. New sources of labor have been created in many districts.

"The struggle which is going on circumscribed by moderation and justice, whilst it makes the heart beat, nevertheless alarms so little, that shortly an assembly will be held here from all parts of the globe, with the products of peace. Strangers will be struck by the remarkable spectacle of a country which, counting on Divine Providence, maintains with energy a war at six hundred leagues from its frontiers, and, which, at the same time, with equal zeal, developes its internal riches—a country which does not prevent agriculture and industry from prospering, the arts from flourishing—and where the genius of the nation reveals itself in everything which tends to the glory of France."

rupted by acclamations, and terminated amid repeated cries of "Vive l'Empereur." Immediately thereafter the newly appointed Senators and Deputies took the oaths. The session was declared formally opened, and the Emperor and Empress quitted the hall under a salute of artillars.

Empress quitted the hall under a same of tillery.

The English papers exhaust all their terms of eulogy in praising the Emperor's speech. Even the London Dasly News, the ultra-liberal (radical) organ says: "Napoleon rises to the level of his situation. His language is the language of a true statesman. His speech is characterized by an eloquence as powerful as that of the first of his name, and infinitely more chaste and dignified."

All the Paris journals publish the speech without comment, excepting the Siecle, which

All the Paris journals publish the speech without comment, excepting the Siecle, which says that the friendly sentiments, expressed towards England, have the approbation of France; and trusts that the gracious words respecting the Emperor of Austria may have their due influence on his decision. The London don Times mixes the sweets and bitters of its don Times mixes the sweets and bitters of its criticism—says the speech is, on the whole, "firm, clear, and decided"—takes the opportunity to say that the English alliance is not an alliance with the Bonaparte family, but with France, under whatever government, and concludes by advising the Emperor to accord greater publicity to matter of politics. The remarks of the other London papers call for no special notice.

remarks of the other London papers call for no special notice.

Complimentary letters have been exchanged between M. Drouvin de L'huys and the British Ambassadors at Paris, respecting the British vote of thanks to the French army.

The Bank of France has declared a dividend of 82 fr., on the last six months of 1854.

The Moniteur publishes the convention between France and Hati, dated 1st October last, for reimburgement of the Havier loan of 1852.

nounced the Empress. A salvo of 101 guns and the general, but struck an aide de-camp in the

The Emperor's speech slightly depressed the funds, both French and British.

The Five hundred Million Loan. On the 27th, the legislative body unanimously adopted the bill authorizing the minister of finance to negotiate a new loan of 500,000,000 francs. Two hundred and fortyone members were present when the bill was voted. On the evening of the 28th the the whole assembly met at the Tulleries, and presented the bill to the Emperor. POLAND.

It appears that there are very few Russian troops in the two provinces of Prussian Poland.
The recruits of the new levy are intended to
create a second grand army of reserve, which
is to be concentrated in and around Moscow. From the continued concentration of troops along the frontier of Austria, it is evident that the Czar looks to the contingency of actual hostilities with Austria.

SPAIN. On the 23d December, the Cortes voted the bill fixing the effective force of the Spanish

army at 70,000 men.

A report that England will enlist Spanish auxiliaries for the war in the Crimea is current auxiliaries for the war in the Crimea is current at Madrid. The Nacion, of December 21st, indeed, speaks, as probable, of a body of 15,000 volunteers for the allies, to be paid by France and England, officered by Spanish officers, and in exchange for which the Anglo-French squadrons will be at the service of the Spanish government to repel any attack upon Cuba. Such is the story

The government has not accepted the pro position made by the British Ambassador to roclaim the slave trade piracy, but it has given orders for the strict execution of the conven-tions already existing with England on the

ITALY. According to letters from Florence 19th, Tuscany will soon be evacuated by the Austrian troops. The regiment of French dra-goons that has been in Rome since 1849 is to be immediately withdrawn, and is not to be

be immediately withdrawn, and is not to be replaced.

The sardinian frigate Degennes is to sail soon from Genoa for America, with 34 persons who are exiled for political offences.

A curious quarrel has broken out at Naples between the King and the Jesuits. The Neapolitan Minister of Police recently sent for father Giuseppe, the head of the order of Jesus, and informed him that he must no longer teach the "revolutionary" doctring that the Pone is the "revolutionary" doctrine that the Pope is superior to all the kings of the earth. The minister added, that in 1848 the Jesuits had been sent out of the kingdom "in coaches," but if they continued to teach such doctrines they would be "hunted out with kicks!" Father Giu seppe and twenty-three others, much alarmed at the threat, have published a statement pro-fessing their entire devotion to the absolute monarchy of Naples.

The latest overland mail advises much dullness in English and American cotton goods, both in the China and British India markets. Opium rising and worth \$360 at Canton. At Shanghai, Nov. 1, teas and silks, lower. The Cadace, Panama and Sea Serpent filled up for the United States at \$16, but \$18 subsequently demanded.

THAMPAGNE Wines, Brandles, Ales, &c Just received, direct from the importers— 0 baskets Pipers & Hiedsick & Co.'s Cham

pagne 4 qr. casks Chateau Bernard Brandy 2 do Maret & Co.'s dark do
1 do London Dock do
10. casks Scotch Ale and London Porter
4 dozen Maraschino Cordial 4 do Curacoa 5 kegs Dutch Herring 2 kegs Dutch Herring
2 kegs extra fine Chewing Tobacco
20 half chests of very superior quality Gunpowder, Imperial, and Young Hyson Teas
For sale by WM. LINTON,

Corner 7th and D streets TURE SILVERWARE .-- A Magnificent try and enterprise.

tention to their unusually large assortment of Sil verware, consisting of— Solid silver Tea Sets, complete. Silver Pitchers, solid silver Castors.
Silver Cups and Saucers, Goblets.
Silver Fish Carvers and Forks, Crumb Scrapers

Cake Knives, Fruit Shovels, Sugar Sifters
Jelly Spoons, Cheese Scoups, Pickle Knives
and Forks. nd Forks.
Olive Spoons, Salad Tongs, Vegetable Forks.
Fruit Knives, Ice Tongs, Desert Knives.
Soup, cream, and gravy Ladles.
Ice Cream Knives, Salt Cellars.
Napkin Rings, Butter Knives, Tea Strainers.
Tea, Table, and Desert Spoons, and Forks of

very variety.

Breakfast and dinner Coffee Spoons, &c.

Also, a very large assortment of Fancy Silverware, suitable for wedding, birth-day, and other

The above is by far the largest and most varies assortment ever offered to our customers. Being of our own manufacture, it is warranted pure sil-ver, and offered at as low rates as similar goods

yan be purchased for in any city in this country.

M. W. GALT & BRO.,

Sign of the Golden Eagle,

Penn. av., between 9th and 10th streets.

Dec 2—3tif

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD CO.,

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD Co.,
GEORGETOWN, DIST. OF COL., Dec. 26, 1854.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE
Grading, Muscorry, and Bridging of forty three
and a halt (43½) miles of this road, will be received at
the Office of the Company until three o'clock, p. m.
on the 15th day of February next.

The maps, profiles, plans, and specifications,
will be ready for inspection on and after the 5th
day of February.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILEOAD is designed to
extend from the cities of Washington and Georgetown to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by an
easy and direct route, connecting with the latter
road east of the "Point of Rocks" on the Potomac
river, and making a saving of distance on the first
ninety miles of the present traveled route from
the Capitol to the Western and Northwestern
States of forty-five miles.

Proceeding from the point of intersection with
the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the route extends to the City of Frederick, and, passing
through the richest agricultural districts of Maryland, terminates in the City of Hagerstown, where
it connects with lines of railroads, now in operation,
extending to Harrisburg, the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, etc.

The portion of the road for which proposals are
now invited extends from the westerly line of the

tral Railroad, etc.

The portion of the road for which proposals are now invited, extends from the westerly line of the District of Columbia (32 miles from Georgetown) to the City of Frederick. Proposals will be received for the work in sections of one mile each, or for the entire distance of forty-three and a half miles. The work is generally of a medium character

The work is generally of a medium character for this part of the country, with some heavy cutting (in earth and rock) and bridging; and every facility exists for prosecuting it vigorously and with economy at all seasons of the year. The country is elevated and rolling, well watered, and remarkably healthy.

The time conditioned for the completion of the contracts will be from one to two years.

Any further information desired by persons proposing for the work, will be furnished at the office, or may be had by addressing the President of the Company by letter, prior to the day of letting.

By order of the Board of Directors:

FRANCIS DODGE, President.

EDMUND FRENCH, Chief Engineer.

Dec 29—2awt5thFeb

CT 2 cores Gueva Jelley 1 th and 1 th and 1 th Costa Co.'s manufactured Southern small Hominy, in 10 lbs. sacks, and 5 lb. papers. Also, Hecker's Wheaten Grists and Farina.
For sale by SHEKELL BROTHERS,
No. 40, opposite Centre Market.

PROF. SCHONENBERG. TEACHER AND TRANSLATOR

MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE, will commence Evening Classes, in those Lan-guages, on Monday, 30th of October, 1854, at his residence, 267 Pennsylvania Avenue. Oct 29 PROSPECTUS

UNITED STATES TIMES, A Weekly Newspaper to be published in Washington City.

The undersigned, expecting soon to retire from the position he has for some time held as Superintendent of the United States Census, intends to devote himself to the control and management of the REVIEW, of which, for the last nine years, he has been the editor and proprietor, and to the publication in the City of Washington of a weekly newspaper with the above title.

The material for this paper will consist, in part, of selections or extracts from articles admitted into the REVIEW, but mainly of other original literary, educational, industrial, and miscellaneous matters, including digests of the current events of the day, home and foreign; the proceedings of Congress and the acts of the Government; literary and scientific sketches and essays upon eading and popular topics; biographical sketches of public men; digest of official reports, State and Federal; the state of the markets in the several large cities; the progress and prospects of crops; supply, demand, prices, etc.; the increase of the country as shown by statistics, bringing down those of the National Census always to date.

The object will be, through careful editoria nanagement and a large and well-selected correspondence, to establish at the seat of govern ment a Family Newspaper which shall be adapted to the wants of every community; imparting musement and information, and political, only to the extent of maintaining the institutions of the country and defending the rights and sovereignty of the States.

The City of Washington, from the advantage which it presents for obtaining material of every kind, through the action of the Smithsonian Institution, the Patent Office, and the National Agricultural Convention, etc., and the several Bureaus and Departments of Government, from its contiguity to the large commercial cities, from the extended, exciting, and all important interests that concentrate upon it, is, perhaps, the most eligible ocation for such a journal, and ample guarantees of its success have already been received. It will be printed in folio for the convenience of binding, and similar in style to the New York Albion.

Terms: \$2 PER ANNUM, in advance. To Clubs, of 10 subscribers, at one post office. \$15 in advance. To Subscribers of DeBow's Review, not in

arrears, the Review and Times together, \$6 in advance. Advertisements on accommodating terms. In order to increase the usefulness of the REview, which has now acquired a very extensive circulation, it will be enlarged from 112 to 140 or 150 pages, and otherwise improved by additional

editorial assistance and an able corps of contribu-A monthly historical digest of events will be embraced in its pages, valuable for future refer-

The subscription price of the REVIEW will renain at \$5 per annum, but for the convenience of the large class of persons who may not desire the whole work, or who may only solicit in formation upon one or more of the subjects to which it is devoted, it is in contemplation to make a separate publication of the matter relating to Agriculture; another of that relating to Manufac tures; a third to Internal Improvements; a fourth to Commerce; and a fifth to Education and Letters. These publications will be but departments of the whole work, and may be subscribed for separately at \$1 per annum each. They will appear monthly in handsome periodical style, of from twenty-five to thirty-two pages; constituting an annual octavo volume of 360 pages each, showing at a single view and in a condensed form the whole results. within the year, in the particular department, in our own country and abroad, as the REVIEW itself

will show them in all of the departments of indus-The Office of DeBow's REVIEW will remain as before at New Orleans, though a branch will be located at Washington, which will be also the main office of the other Journals, and may be addressed at all times in regard to them. The particular address of the editor, whether Washington or New Orleans, will be furnished from time

J. D. B. DEBOW. WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1854. DeBow's Industrial Resources, three handsomely bound volumes upon the Progress and Wealth of the United States, 1,800 pages royal octavo, double columns, clear print, library edition, may still be ordered. Price \$6 delivered at the expense of the author.

FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.

Baltimore and Ohio Railread—Improved Ararangements for Travel!—Important
Changes of Schedule!! 

The late completion of the Central Ohio Railroad, between Wheeling and Columbus, uniting,
as it does, by a short and direct line, the Baltitimore and Ohio Railroad with all portions of the
West (and North and Southwest,) gives this route
greatly increased advantages to through travellers
in that direction. On and after Monday, November 27, 1854, the trains will be run as follows: FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS.

FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS.

Two fast trains daily will run in each direction. First—The MAIL TRAIN, leaving Camden Station at 7a. m., instead of at 8 o'clock as heretofore, (except on Sunday,) and arriving at Wheeling at 240 a. m.—Second—The EXPRESS TRAIN, leaving at 5 p. m., instead of at 7 p. m., as heretofore, and running through to Wheeling in about 17 hours, reaching there at 10 25 a. m. This train will stop at Washington Junction, Sykesville, Monocacy, Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, Sir John's Run, Cumberland, Piedmont, Rowlesburg, Newburg, Fetterman, Farmington, Cameron, and Moundaville only, for wood and water and meals. Both these trains make prompt and regular connection with the cars of the Central Ohie Road for Cambridge, Zanesville, Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville. Dayton, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, etc. Passengers leaving Baltimore by the Mail Train, will reach Cincinnati for dinner next day, while by the Express Train they arrive there at 12 the next night, being kept but one night on the route by either train.

either train.

Passengers for the Northwest via Cleveland and all intermediate points can make a direct con nection with the trains upon the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad at all times when the Ohio is navigable for steamers between Wheeling and Wellsville, by leaving Baltimore in the Mail Train at 7 a.m. 1 7 a. m

at 7 a.m

Returning, the Trains leave Wheeling as follows: The EXPRESS TRAIN at 4 30 p. m., reaching Baltimore at 9.50 a.m. The MAIL TRAIN at 11.45 p. m. reaching Baltimore at 7

p. m.

Through tickets by boat from Wheeling for Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, St. Louis, and other River Cities, will be sold at all times when the stage of water will admit.

Through tickets between Baltimore and Washington, and all the important cites and towns in the West, are sold at the Ticket Offices of the Company.

towns in the West, are sold at the Ticket Offices of the Company.

FOR WAY PASSENGERS.

THE MAIL TRAIN, leaving Camden Station will take passengers for all the usual stopping places on the Road. Returning, this train leaves Wheeling at 11.45 midnight, Cumberland at 10.15 a.m., and arrives at Baltimore at 7 p.m.

THE FREDERICK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, for Frederick and intermediate places, will start at 4 p.m., daily, (except Sunday.) arriving in Frederick at 7.40. Returning will leave Frederick at 9a. m., arriving at Baltimore at 12.30, noon.

noon, THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS ACCOMMODA-TION will be run daily, (except Sundays,) as fol-Leave Camden Station at 6 s. m. and 3 p m. Leave Ellicott's Mills at 7.30 a. m. and 6.36 p. m. Dec 14.

CUPERIOR WATCHES. I have on hand a good assortment of perfect Time-keeping Watches, from the best makers in Europe and America, that I will sell at greatly reduced prices, at 418, Pennsylvania avenue. DH. O. HOO